Vol. IX. No. 418.

MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1793.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Governmen properly authorised to publish them; in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

FORT St. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That sealed Proposals will be received, at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the delivery of six Lacs of Maunds of Coast Salt in Bengal, under the following Conditions.*

I.. *The Proposers may undertake for the whole Quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) maunds, of eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.*

II. *Whatever Quantity is engaged for, must be delivered at the Risk of the Contractor, on or before the 1st November 1794, on Shore at the Salt Golahs at, or near Sulky, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the Quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear, that it had been actually embarked for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, and afterwards lost on the Passage to Bengal.*

III. *The Salt to be delivered. at an even Scale, of 82 Sicca weight per Seer and 40 Seer to the Maund.*

IV. *The Proposals to specify the Rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 Maunds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer adverting to the following modes and periods of payments, viz. one third of the value of the Quantity engaged to be advanced to the Contractor, on the Execution of the writings at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretaries, ascertaining the Quantities laden on each Vessel; and the remaining third, on the Production of Certificates of the whole Quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. (It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal, by Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest, from the periods above alluded to; or at Madras in Money or in Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest at the Discretion of Government.*

V. *In Order to secure the Contractor from disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted over and above the precise Quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery, be confiscated.*

VI. *Two good securities to be named in the Proposal,, who are to be bound for all the Sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.*

N. B. *No offers will be attended to, which differ from any of the above Conditions.*

By Order of the Governor in Council

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 30th September, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *following Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors under date the 25th of February last, is published, by order of the Governor in Council, for the information of the Public.*

"As a negociation is going on with his Majesty's Ministers for the renewal of the Company's Charter, of the conclusion of which we shall give you the earliest intimation, and as it is probable; that a new arrangement will be finally adopted relative to the liquidation of our Debts in India, we think it proper to revoke the permission contained in our letters of the 15th of September 1785, 31st of July 1787, and 4th of August 1791, for drawing Bills upon us towards the discharge of those Debts on the terms originally prescribed. By the latter Ships of the season you will receive our final directions upon this subject, and be acquainted with the precise Extent of the sum annually to be liquidated, and the Mode that may be prescribed."

The earliest notice will be given to the Public of the final Orders promised by the Honorable Court of Directors.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 2d October 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letter of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mr. William Le Mesurier, Assistant Surgeon deceased, to be granted to Robert Dashwood, as a Friend to the said deceased.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 8th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nincapah Moodeliar

vers.

Dooneſing

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Saturday the 17th Inst. will be sold by Outcry at the Sea-Gate in the Fort between 10 nnd 12 in the Forenoon for Ready Money only.*

About 880 Bags of Rice of different sort, viz. Balasher Rice, Bengal Rice, Patcho Rice, and Boiled Rice, being the property of the above named Defendant, and Seized by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. To be seen at the Deputy Sheriff's Office in Suncaramah's Street China Bazar, until the day of Sale.

E. ATKINSON, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 7th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Treemanum Nullatomby Moodellier, Deceased, to be granted to Auroonagary Moopellier as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.*

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Town Hall, 7th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Danold Scott late Assistant Surgeon deceased, to be granted to Severree Gahagou as a Friend and Creditor to the said deceased.*

J. S. HALL, Proctor

Fort St. George: 9th October 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Lieut, William Cowpland, to be granted to Joseph Cowpland, Ensign in the 26th Battallion of Native Infantry as Brother to the said Deceased.*

G. PASLEY, Proctor

Town Hall: 3d Sept. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Davaboocaunjee Causee Doss deceased, to be granted to Latchim boye, as Daughter in Law to the said Deceased by her Goomastah or Agents Appoo Row and Vencanah Naig.*

POPHAM & WILLIAMS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 9th October, 1793.

THE ESTATE OF COLONEL GEORGE MAULE

LETTERS of Administration having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, to Benjamin Roebuck and Josias Du Pre Porcher, of the Estate and Effects of Colonel George Maule. It is requested that all Persons who have any Claims on the Estate, may deliver in the same to the Administrators, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the Amount.

Fort St. George: 9th October, 1793.

THE ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT ROBERT GAHAGAN.

THE late Lieutenant Robert Gahagan having appointed Terence Gahagan, Esq. Executor of his last Will and Testament; it is requested that all Persons having any Claims on the said Estate will send in the same, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to pay the Amount to the said Terence Gahagan within twenty days from the date hereof.

Fort St. George: 9th October, 1793.

JAMES MUNRO & Co.

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they carry on the Tayloring business in all its Branches, at their House in Fort St. George, where Ladies and Gentlemen may depend on being supplied with the best Materials that can be procured, as they are furnished from the principal Shops, with the greatest part of the Musters of the most fashionable Cloth-Buttons, &c. of this Season.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the Country, will have their Orders executed at very short notice, by remitting Ready Money or good Bills at short Sight.

☞ James Munro, begs that all Persons indebted to him previous to the first of October, will be kind enough to give immediate Orders for the Payment of their Bills, that he may be enabled to settle as soon as possible all the Demands against him prior to this Date.

Fort St. George: 4th Oct. 1793.

THE ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JAMES TURING.

PROBATE of the Will of Captain James Turing, having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court to Captain Robert Turing, one of the Executors named in the said Will. It is requested that all Persons having any Claims upon the Estate, may apply to the Executor who will discharge the Same, and that those who are indebted to the said Estate may pay the Amount to the Executor.

Fort St. George: 9th October, 1793.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN DOUGLAS, ESQ. DECEASED.

CAPTAIN RICHARD PARKS having returned to India principally with a view of adjusting the concerns of the said Estate, and being the only Executor in India of the Will of John Douglas, late of Fort St. George Esquire, deceased, gives Notice that he is ready to attend to and adjust any accounts, or pay any Demands against the Estate of the said John Douglas, and he expect that those who are indebted to that Estate will pay him the Amount without delay.

Fort St. George: 4th October, 1793.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN HALL.

MR. HENRY CHICHLEY MICHELL AND JOSIAS DU PRE PORCHER, having obtained Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effect of the late Mr. John Hall, during the litigation that is now going on in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, relative to a Will of the said John Hall.

GIVE NOTICE,

That they alone are empowered to receive money and give discharges on account thereof, and to dispose of the property belonging to the said Estate, and they request that all persons who are indebted to the Estate will immediately pay their respective debts as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

FOR SALE AT *ROBERT AND JOHN HENDERSONS.*

Private Commission Ware-House.

THE Following Articles imported on the Genoese Ship Il Trionfo:

Rotterdam Gin in Cases of 12 Bottles
Ditto. in do. of 6 do.
Cyder in Stone Greybeards of 3 Pints each per Dozen
Bruce Wilsons English Claret
Bells English and Jersey do.
Hock in Bottles 40 years Old
Shoes, Military and half Boots
A large assortment of Books elegantly Bound.

ALSO

Madeira Wine from 70 to 120 Pagodas per Pipe, Brandy of an exellent Flavor in Casks, West India Rum in Hogsheads, American Tongues and Beef in half Barrels, &c. &c.

FOR SALE, ON COMISSION.

At R. and J. Hendersons, Ware-house.

GIN in lots of 6 Cases at 4 Pagodas per Case Brandy of an excellent quality in Casks at 38 fanams per Gallon.

Madeira in pipes from 75 to 120 Pagodas per pipe, west India Rum in Casks at 30 fanams per Gallon.

TO BE LET.

THE apartments in the Madras Exchange, lately occupied by Mr. James Turnbull, apply to Mr. Cassin.

MOCHA COFFEE.

OF the first Quality, just imported and for the Convenience of families is in small packages of 20l.

To be had at A. Melvins, Fort.

FREIGHT FOR BATAVIA.

THE Danish Ship HERCULES, is to sail by the 12th or 15th October for Batavia. Any persons that may have Freight to send by her are requested to apply to Mr. Christiani.

ON COMMISSION,

AT E. BENT'S,

A QUANTITY of Gin in Cases, Brandy, Claret, Madeira, Candles, and Long-cloth.

FOR SALE.

AT MESSIEURS BALFOUR AND COLT.

A FEW Copies of Major Dirom's History of the late War, with Tippoo Sultaun. Price 5 Pags.

SALES BY AUTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERON,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

Near the Walajah Gate,

On Friday next the 11te Instant,

A QUANTITY of execllent French Claret, in lotts of 6 dozen, with a Variety of other Articles.

BY E. BENT,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM NEAR THE SEA GATE,

On Friday and the following days

A QUANTITY of fine old [illegible] in lots of 3 Dozens.—Also som[illegible] are and a Variety of Effects.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE [illegible] Exchange Committee beg [illegible] to inform the Public, that they [illegible]xed [illegible] the undermentioned Scheme for [illegible] Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of		Star Pags. 10,000
2	Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do.	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	500	4,000
18	Do.	250	4,500
40	Do.	100	4,000
80	Do.	50	4,000
2950	Do.	20	59,000
1	Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000

3105 Prizes amounting to Star Pags. 100,000
6895 Blanks
10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Paschal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange, that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co.

Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

MR. WILLIAM BOGGIE.

SIR,

YOU have, in two Hircarrahs diſplayed to the World, the dividends you have made to the Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall, but you have neglected to give a Statement of the Funds, from whence thoſe dividends have iſſu-ed—In the commencement of the month of Auguſt laſt, you had in your hands about 80,000 Pagodas, and ſince that period, you have re-ceived the Sum of 20,000 for one Article, the Article of Copper, ſold by Meſſrs. Hen-derſons—In the laſt Hircarrah, you ſtate your diſburſements, at 73000, and pray Sir, to what purpoſe have the remaining 27000 Pags. been applied? Where ſtatements are given to the Public, you (who are an accountant) ought to know, they ſhould expreſs, every particular Article of receipts and diſburſements, other-wiſe, they cannot poſſibly be either juſt or ſatisfactory, much is expected from an honeſt upright man, and any part of his conduct that betrays deception, cannot fail of giving a very unfavorable impreſſion.—You have yourſelf trumpeted forth your integrity, and it muſt depend upon yourſelf for ſupport, in ſaying this, I would not be underſtood, to queſtion either your integrity, or your intentions, the points I have ſuggeſted, might have eſcaped your Notice, however, you will now, I doubt not, perceive they are worthy of being attended to: you have voluntarily come for-ward, with proteſtations and aſſurances, and you are now publickly called upon, to do that which you ought to have done, at an earlier Period, to give a true and particular Statement of your receipts and diſburſements, in the Eſtate of the late Mr John Hall, by

A BOND CREDITOR.

The Days of drawing in future will be Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

The Wheels of Fortune will be opened each day at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon and continue till 250 Tickets are Drawn.

Attendance will be given at the Exchange from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Mondays, Wed-neſdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays; for the purpoſe of ſelling Tickets warranted undrawn, and of examining the drawing which will be numerically arrang-ed.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

On Saturday the 5th October

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

2492	867	3791	6779	577	2528	9087	683
6585	2057	8164	5092	1147	8810	5810	9151
5845	605	8607	176	2342	9405	57	4216
6303	1210	8619	2602	5098	1046	7184	[illegible]
2428	7648	1730	311	306	8660	5655	9601
2197	8314	681	8248	6305	3196	7642	8371
3682	7195	26	168	8889	1029	5248	3352
6985	5485	2412	2903	989	5531	8776	2641
7633	9565	670	5803	2697	8086	9789	2050
4544	3773.						

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

On Tueſday the 8th October.

Nos. 588[illegible] 0024 2337 987 7852 8847 224

4420 Prize of 50 Pags. each.

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

3220	22[illegible]1	6188	2403	8357	3043	13	2996
2657	03[illegible]8	8340	7766	9715	884	1192	8170
2256	0096	8318	182	8692	2997	3802	1311
744	1405	5943	3745	2121	1899	3048	1682
1603	5088	4559	8220	5343	2095	5304	9710
8462	2288	1321	1960	8911	3072	6198	8105
8780	5686	9882	4383	8038	3005	5253	9012
5636	1066	118					

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

On Thurſday the 11th October.

602 Prize of 250 Pag

3287 1513 8609 4875 2981 Prize 50 Pags each

Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

4291	6861	4925	41	5681	[illegible]	[illegible]412	9[illegible]
2883	9347	7092	5461	8767	2093	31	10[illegible]
5247	3001	8401	2258	1587	59	39	78[illegible]
758	2522	5022	2706	9575	4206	4675	7433
1005	1347	8802	3133	2973	2019	9763	7824
2805	4739	5718	965	4316	1746	9365	8627
5486	9158	8173	2356	8337	7496	3643	7143
1726	9194	1947	8772	6927	4781	950	7948
7656	7420	5876	7359	8104	7727	9762	9173
5688	5171	1784	3542	5483	4983	3997.	

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF TENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Thurſday 10th October, 1793.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of Star Pagodas,		10,000
1	Prizes of		2,500
2	Ditto	1,000	2,000
6	Ditto	500	3,000
14	Ditto	250	3,500
31	Ditto	100	3,100
53	Ditto	50	2,650
2206	Ditto	20	44,120
			70,870
1	As Laſt Drawn		5,000
		Total	75,870

Ticket drawn	2,500
Ditto Undrawn	7,500
	10,000

Tickets, warranted not Drawn, are now ſelling at 12 Pagodas each.

Returned Prizes taken in payment, de-ducting 10 per Cent, as uſual.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as Firſt Drawn	500
1	Prize of Star Pagodas	2,500
2	Prizes of 1,000 each	2,000
2	Prize of 500	1,000
4	Prize of 250	1,000
9	Prizes of 100	900
27	ditto 50	1,350
774	Ditto 20	14,880
	Total	24,130

Debate on the Eaſt India Bill, on the Intro-duction of the Clauſe to enable his Majeſty to appoint two additoinal Commiſſioners for the Management of the Affairs in India, who are Privy Counſellors, and with fixed Salaries.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that when a clauſe of this alarming nature, with reſpect to influence, came to be diſcuſſed, he would have wiſhed to have ſeen, in their places, thoſe Hon. Gentlemen who had expreſſed their ſenti-ments ſo ſtrongly, on former occaſions, againſt the influence of the Crown:—It was ſurely, on every account, proper that they ſhould come forward, and give a decided opinion on this queſtion;—Let them ſay, whether they have altered their former opinion? Or, if they have not altered it, which he truſted they had not, whether they can reconcile the ſupport of ſuch a meaſure, as the preſent, with that opinion? Perſons in their high ſituations ought to at-tend and to give their votes.—He would wiſh to know from them, how far they thought it right to go, in caſes of danger and emergency, in ſupport of any plans brought forward by Miniſters? And whether they were never to oppoſe this ſhameleſs increaſe of influence. As to the thing itſelf, there are two very conſiderable offices, with certain fixed ſalaries, added to the patronage of the Crown:—It was indeed hinted that perhaps ſome offices, belonging to another kingdom, held at preſent by perſons in this country, would be taken off from the patro-nage here; but, be this as it may, will not the patronage of another country bear upon this? When the Board of Controul was firſt appointed, it was ſaid, there were to be no ſalaries;—and ſurely this country was never in a ſituation which called for ſtricter œcon-omy, than when we are involved in war, and in difficulties of which we cannot ſee a probable ſpeedy termination. However great his perſonal reſpect for the Honorable Gentlemen he had alluded to, he could not but complain of their abſence; and he called too upon all thoſe who, in the year 1780, joined in the vote of thai Houſe, that the influence of the Crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed, to come forward;—Let them ſay, whether they were then right? And, if ſo, whether that influence has ſince then decreaſed? With reſpect to his Majeſty's Privy Counſellors, there were ſurely many of them who poſſeſs lucrative offices under the Crown, who may have leiſure ſufficient to attend to the buſi-neſs of the Board of Controul; ſuch as the Treaſurer of the Houſehold, the Poſtmaſters General, the Treaſurer of the Navy, &c. If this were not the caſe, the appointment of this Board of Controul, in the manner it was held out at firſt, was nothing but a deceit upon the public. Mr. Fox ſaid, he was determined to take the ſenſe of the Houſe to-night; and, if he was then un-ſucceſsful, to do ſo in any future ſtage of the bill, where the forms of the Houſe would permit him, with reſpect to this par-ticular clauſe, as he was reſolved it ſhould not be ſaid, that a fair opportunity had not been given to every Gentleman to give his vote and opinion. If he limited his op-poſition, at preſent, to that clauſe alone, it was not becauſe he did not diſlike many other parts of the bill; but becauſe he did not wiſh now to mix any other part of it with this. He did not wiſh to ſay any thing perſonal to the Right Honorable Gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr. Dundas), who was not only Treaſurer of the Navy; but alſo Secretary of State and Preſident of the Board of Controul. He alluded to this for no other purpoſe than to aſk if that Honorable Gentleman had, for two years paſt, diſcharg-ed the important duties of Secretary of State and at the ſame time had acted as Preſident of the Board of Controul—Whether a Treaſurer of the Houſehold, or a Poſtmaſter might not have had leiſure to act in the ſame capacity? He would only further ob-ſerve, that as it was held out that, when offices are divided, there ſhould be additi-onal ſalaries, it would ſeem to follow, that when they were united, there ſhould be a ſaving to the public, though he had never heard that this took place with reſpect to the Right Honorable Gentleman, or that he did not receive the ſalaries and emo-luments of all the different offices held by him.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS adverted to the obſervations of the Right Honorable Gen-tleman who ſpoke laſt upon the influence of the Crown, and the vote which that Houſe paſſed in the year 1780, expreſſive of the neceſſity of that influence being diminiſh-ed, and alſo the call of that Right Honor-able Gentleman upon thoſe who voted for that reſolution to ſupport its principle to-night. He ſaid there was no need to do ſo, and of all the Members of that Houſe the Right Honorable Gentleman had the leaſt reaſon to complain of patronage on the affairs of India, for before he called upon others to explain their conduct upon that ſubject, he would have a good deal to ex-plain for himſelf. As to the vote on the influence of the crown at the time he allud-ed to, Gentlemen would recollect that it was followed up by a bill which carried the ſpirit of the reſolution into effect, and there-fore there the ſubject ended. But with regard to any general regulation of the affairs of a great empire, he never heard any one yet ſay that all influence of the Crown ſhould be avoided, although ſome eſſential object ſhould be obtained by it. But when the Right Honorable Gentleman came to make any allegation of this kind, he ſhould recollect the nature of the bill brought in by himſelf for the regulation of the affairs of India, and conſider and compare that and the bill now before the Houſe; when that was done; he would venture to aſſert, that the preſent meaſure did not tend to create one hundredth part of the patronage that would have attended the bill of the Right Honorable Gentleman. He knew what he was ſaying, and he was perfectly ready to compare the conſiſteney of his con-duct with the Right Honorable Gentleman on the affairs of India. The bill of the Right Honorable Gentleman went to the appointment of nine Commiſſioners, who in point of fact would have the whole power and patronage of India. Theſe Commiſſi-oners were not to act without ſalaries. [Here the Right Honorable Secretary en-t red into a detail of the particulars of Mr. Fox's India Bill.] He then obſerved that he did not at this time, nor had he at any former time, either ſaid, written, or printed any thing invidious upon this ſubject, he only mentioned theſe things now to ſhew that a conſiderable degree of patronage muſt neceſſarily attend power, and had the con-trary been hinted to that Right Honorable Gentleman, when his bill was under diſ-cuſſion, his own good ſenſe would naturally have ſpurned at it. He then came to the nature of the ſubject now under diſcuſſion, and maintained that the appointment of two Commiſſioners in the manner propoſed in the bill, was highly neceſſary. He was ſpeaking from experience, and he was per-fectly r ady to ſay that there ſhould be in the Board of Controul, two members of a certain deſcription, and of a certain age, which might fit them for the conduct of buſineſs of this kind. He was no friend to the idea of leaving it to the care of that Houſe. He did not mean to ſay that the Houſe was lazy, for that Houſe was never lazy when it ought to be active; but he had often felt and lamented, that the Houſe was often unwilling to take up and examine the affairs of India. There were perſons brought up in the conſideration of the Indian Govern-ment, inured and prepared, as it were, ſolely for that purpoſe, and whoſe knowledge was not ſo well fitted for any other purpoſe. This was a conſideration that weighed with him very much in favour of the appoint-ment of theſe Commiſſioners, and he would venture to affirm, that this ſort of regulation was infinitely more applicable to India than to any part of the government of this country. He was ſatisfied that the knowledge of the whole Board would ſoon become more general in conſequence of this mode, and it was upon it that he calculated the perma-nence of the Board itſelf, as well as the ſyſtem to be ſupported by it. He ſaw much advantage to be derivad from the plan, if theſe Commiſſioners ſaw they would not be under the neceſſity of leaving that Board before they became Privy Counſellors They would proceed in a laborious ſituation of buſineſs, for which without the ſort of knowledge which he had alluded to already, would not be carried on, and to which almoſt every other perſon was a ſtranger until a late period either of his natural or political life. Theſe were his reaſons for this mea-ſure, and the Houſe were to judge whether they were good or bad. He then took notice of another part of the ſubject, to which the Right Hon. Gentleman had al-luded, He had aſked whether privy coun-ſellors could not be introduced into this board, already poſſeſſing certain offices, the duty of which would not prevent them from attending to this buſineſs; he ſaid he did not mean to enter into the general ſub-ject of the influence of the Crown at this moment; but he knew perfectly well that the bill which followed the reſolution of that Houſe upon the influence of the Crown was at that time thought to bring that influence to as narrow a ſcale as could nave been done with due reſpect to the Sovereign, with whoſe honor, intereſt, and dignity we were ſo much connected. There was a part of the Right Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech remain-ing which he hardly knew how to anſwer. He meant that which related perſonally to himſelf in the ſituation in which he ſtood. It would be a very arrogant thing indeed in him to ſay that he was adequate to the ſitua-tion in which he ſtood, or that the office of Secretary of State was an object of his deſire. It was thought neceſſary that he ſhould obey his Majeſty's commands upon that appoint-ment, and he was thereby placed in a ſitua-tion which he did not expect. He accepted of the office of Secratary of State, under the idea that he was not to receive any ſalary for ezecuting that office. He had, from circumſtances which it would not be either regular or prudent to explain at large at this time, remained in that ſitnation from day to day to the preſent time, a period much beyond his expectation, and againſt his inclination, for he was ready to acknow-ledge what he really felt—That every hour he roſe in the morning, and every hour he went to bed at night, he found he had a taſk upon his hands more than he was able to perform.—(Here the Houſe indulged a fit of laughter)—Gentlemen ſaw the con-ſequence of calling him into offices too well, to make them wiſh to add ſtill more labour upon him. He had done with this, and he muſt go back again to the argument, for he felt he could not dwell upon this ſubject. He believed there was no man who felt more upon this occaſion than he felt himſelf. Either one or the of theſe offices he had were perfectly enough for any man, and it was rather hard they ſhould be all im-poſed upon him. [Here there was another loud laugh] He held theſe offices only for a time, and from a combination of cir-cumſtances; and he wat perfectly ready to confeſs, that if the offices had been ſeperat-ed, they would both have been better ex-ecuted. Upon the grounds, however, which he had already ſtated, he hoped the Houſe would be of opinion that the patro-nage alluded to by the Right Honorable Gentleman was not more than was neceſſary for the purpoſe of a proper regulation of the affairs of India.

Mr. Fox explained what he meant when he ſpoke upon the influenee of the Crown, and the creation of offices, both at home and abroad. With reſpect to the bill which he brought in upon the affairs of India, he muſt confeſs, perhaps it was from vanity, he felt himſelf gratified, and he was ready to ſay, that whenever he came to that point, that with reſpect to that bill, whatever blame it might incur, it certainly did not tend to add to the influence of the Crown.

It might be much worſe than the preſent bill, but it certainly was not like the pre-ſent bill in the leaſt degree. But he muſt ſtill ſay, that with all due regard to the great abilites of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), he (Mr. Fox) had always thought himſelf, upon this ſubject, although otherwiſe inadequate, perfectly ſufficient to contend with. He thought ſo unon the India Declaratory Bill; and on the diſcuſſion of it in that Houſe, and in the public opinion, he had not the worſt of it. Whenever that ſubject came on to be diſcuſſed, he ſhould ſhew that there was no part of the bill which he had the the honor to bring into that Houſe upon the affairs of India, that was dangeroos to the Conſtitution of this country. By that bill he meant to confine the influence of the Crown in appointing Commiſſioners—in-fluence, which under the various meaſures of his Majeſty's Miniſters, ſince that period had increaſed to a pitch ſo high ſo high as to be now equal to what it was when the Houſe voted for its diminution. He muſt again repeat, if the Right Hon. Gentlemen thought he had any advantage which he would wave upon the ſubject of India Bills, had no gratitude to him for his forbearance upon the ſubject. He only objected to-night upon part of the bill, he ſhould have other objections to urge upon another diſcuſſion. As to the circumſtance of the Right Hon. Gentleman not receiving the ſalary of the office of Secretary of State, he could know nothing of it. If the public had benefit d from that circumſtance, he, as a member of that Houſe, muſt have known of it, by its being brought to public account. If the public were not to have it, he could have

no objection to its being received by the Right Hon. Gentleman. If it was to be carried to the public account, the public ought to be told wherein they received that benefit.

Mr. Grey aſked, if the Right Hon. Gentleman had not received the ſalary of the office of Secretary of State, how had it been applied, and what became of the emoluments?

The Chancellor of the Excaequer ſaid, that in conſequence of his Right Hon. Friend having declined to receive the ſalary, it had been added to the Civil Liſt.

Mr. Fox ſaid, that whenever there was appointed a Secretary of State who was to receive the ſalary of the office, there would be ſomething wanted for the Civil Liſt.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid he ſhould like to know to what fund the ſalary alluded to had been applied, but he did not beleive he ſhould have moch information upon that ſubject; nor did he ſee any reaſon for congratulating that Houſe on that part of the Right Honourable Gentlemen's ſpeech, which conveyed information that there was ſoon to be a ſucceſſor to the Right Hon. Gentlemen in the office of Secretary. [This we underſtood to allude to Lord Auckland]. As to the bill of his Right Hon. Friend, (Mr. Fox) to which alluſion had been made, he muſt ſay that the concluſion which the Right Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to draw from it was wholly and entirely unwarrantable, for he meant to impreſs upon the Houſe, that the influence of this bill was of the ſame nature, but not to the ſame extent, as the bill of his Hon. Friend; perfectly reverſe; and ſo the Houſe muſt feel when they reflected on the arguments made uſe of againſt the bill of his Right Hon. Friend when it was under diſcuſſion, for its opponents all exclaimed againſt it, on account of the encroachments which it made upon the power of the crown, that it was ſo violent in that reſpect that it almoſt took away the crown from the head of the Sovereign, that theretore it could not be ſimilar to this, for here the objections wern to the increaſe of the power and to the influence of the crown. The queſtion here put to the Right Hon. Gentleman who brought in this Bill was, upon what ground it was that he called upon the Houſe to agree to a meaſure that tended to increaſe the influence of the crown in the manner, and to the extent the appointing theſe Commiſſioners would go? Were there not a ſufficient number of fine-cure places already held by Gentlemen, who ought to lend their aſſiſtance to Government in carrying on the plan of the government of India, without creating new offices of high emolument, patronage, and and influence. The Right Hon. Gent. had ſaid, that young Gentlemen ſhould be appointed to thoſe offices, educated as it were in Indian politicks; and then again he was pleaſed to pay the Houſe a compliment, by denying its lazineſs, as he was pleaſed to term it, and ſaying the Houſe was never lazey, when it ought to be vigorous and active. This compliment, he had no doubt, was well deſerved, and the publid would be of that opinion when they recollected that there never had been any difficulty in forming uallots, and that the public buſineſs had never been delayed on that or any other account, and that there had not been one conteſted election unſettled for three years, nor any foundation for any complaint of that nature. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had hit upon a very good method of improving the diligence of the young Gentlemen whom he appoint to the Board, namely, that of give ing them large ſalaries; this was certainly an excellent ſpur to their induſtry, at leaſt until they got their appointments. He had contrived an excrllent method of inſtructing them too, for the *India Houſe* was to be turned into a ſort of *Menagerie* for inructing young gentlemen in the ſcience of India politics. As to the reluctant manner in which the Right Hon. Gentleman had accepted his various offices, he ſhould only ſay that if he found the taſks of them irkſome given to him to proceed in this dnty on his *foreign* and *home* departments if were were too laborious for him.—The queſtion too why why Gentlemen holding ſineures under Government ſhould bear part in the labour so created under the preſent bill was pretty well ſettled, for the young Gentlemen to be employed might be taught in time at the India Houſe the *Seniors* had taken care of the ſinecures for themſelves, and the reaſon why theſe *young Scholers* in politics ſhould have no ſinecures was pretty obvious, the *ſeniors* had got them already. If, for inſtance, it was aſked why one of them ſhould not be appointed *Clerk of the Signet* in Scotland? the anſwer was, that was already held by the *Treaſurer of the Navy* or why one of them ſhould not be appointed to the office of *Treaſuerer of the Navy*? the anſwer was, that was already held by the *Secretary of State*—or why one of them ſhould not be appointed *Warden of the Ginque Ports*? the anſwer was already held by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The R. Hon. Gentleman, however, was a little tender upon the ſubject of the youth of thoſe Commiſſioners when he came to conſider the probability of their becoming Privy Counſellors, poſſibly he might have benn a little prompted upon that ſubject by his R. Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) who himſelf had the good fortune to be a Privy Counſellor before he was five and twenty, and a relation of his at the age of twenty-three. Theſe *ſeniors* gave away all ſinecur places firſt, left theſe *iunior politicians* to be taught their trade before they ſhould come in for a ſhare, and then with the gravity of *Neſtors* they turned round to the Houſe, and ſaid, "Let us, for God's ſake, have no *young men* Privy Counſellors."

The Houſe then divided,

For the clauſe - - -	113
Againſt it - -	42

Mr. Gregor propoſed a clauſe to oblige the company to provide ſhipping for the export of 1500 tons of copper, the property of private adventures, if at any time their own export of copper ſhould fall ſhort of that quantity, which was added to the Bill.

Mr. Wilberforce propoſed ſeveral clauſes for ſending out clergymen with proper proviſion to India, and obliging Company's ſhips above 700 ton to employ a chaplain, which were added to the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Curis propoſed a clauſe to enable the Directors to grant relief to the Lea-brokers in certain caſes; but as it did not appear that there is any law to prevent the Directors from granting ſuch relief, the clauſe was withdrawn.

The Bill, wish the amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Wedneſday.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Hague,

APRIL 10th.

WE learn from Antwerp, that that city is at this moment the ſeat of Aſſembly, or Congreſs on the affairs of France. The conferances took place on the 7th, and 8th of this month. The principal perſons who aſſiſted, are, his ſerene Highneſs the prince of Saxe-Cobourg, and M. the count of Starhemberg, Envoy of the Emperor; his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and Lord Auckland, the Britiſh Ambaſſadour; Lieutenant Geneeal Knobelſdorff, and Count Keller, Envoy from Pruſſia; his ſerenc highneſs, the Prince Stadholder, and his ſon, the hereditary Prince of Orange: the Count of Metternich, Miniſter Plenepotentiary to the government of the Low Countries, as well as many general officers attached to the commanders in chief of the allied powers. Theſe conferences had for ſome days the appearance of pacific meaſures for re-eſtabliſhing the tranquility of France, without further hoſtilities. This appearance is now changed; and it is found neceſſary to enter the territories of France as enemies. This is mote fully laid open in the following declarations or addreſſes from the Prince of Cobourg to the French Nation:

FIRST DECLARATION.

The Marechal Prince of SAXE-COBOURG Commander in Chief of the Aamies of his Majeſty the EMPEROR and of the EMPIRE, *to the French*.

The Commander in Chief Dumourier. has communicated to me his declaration to the French Nation. I find in it the ſentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and wiſhes to put an end to the Anarchy and the calamities which tear her in peaces, by procuring for her the bleſſing of a wiſe and ſolid Conſtitution and Government. I know, that it is the unanimous wiſh of all the Sovereigns, whom the Factious have armed againſt France; and principally that of his Majeſty the Emperor and his Majeſty of Pruſſia. Penetrated with eſteem, as I ſtill am, for ſo great and ſo generous a nation, among whom the immutable principles of juſtice and of honor were ſacred, until encroachments. diſorders and impoſtures led aſtray and corrupted that portion. which, under the maſk of humanity and patriotiſm, ſpeak now of nothing but aſſaſſinations and daggers; I know alſo, that this is the wiſh of all that is honeſt, rational and virtuous in France. Profoundly penetrated by theſe great truths, and deſiring nothing but the proſperity and the glory of a country town to pieces by ſo many convulſions and misfortunes; I declare by this preſent proclamation, "that I will ſupport, with all the forces which are entruſted to me. the generous and beneficent intentions of Commander in Chief Dumourier, and his brave army." I declare alſo, that having recently and ſeveral times combated valiant, intrepid and generous enemies, I will join a part or the whole of my troops to the Franch army, if General Dumourier demands it; in order to co-operate as friends and companions in arms, worthy of reciprocal eſteem, to give to France her conſtitutional King; the conſtitution which ſhe gave to herſelf; and conſequently the means of rectifying it, ſhould the Nation find it imperfect; and thus to reſtore to Fsance, as in the reſt of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquility and happineſs. I here declare in conſequence, *upon my word of honor*, "that I am going into the territory of France, not to make conqueſts, but ſolely and purely for the purpoſes above mentioned".—I declare alſo upon my word of honor, that if the Military operations ſhould render it neceſſary to put my troops in poſſeſſion of my ſtronghold, I will never regard it otherwiſe than as a ſacred *Depot*; and *I here engage myſelf in the moſt expreſs aud poſitive manner, to reſtore it as ſoon as the Government, which ſhall be eſtabliſhed in France, or the brave General with whom I am going to make a common cauſe, ſhall demand it.* I declare laſtly, that I will give the moſt ſevere orders, and will take the moſt vigorous and effectual meaſures, that my troops ſhall not commit the leaſt exceſs: permitting neither the leaſt exaction nor the leaſt violence. perſons and property ſhall every where be reſpected in the French territory; and whoever in my army ſhall dare to diſobey my orders, ſhall be puniſhed upon the ſpot with moſt igominious death. Given at my Head Quarters at Mons this 5th of April, 1793.

(ſignec) The Prince of Cobourg

The project, which this firſt Proclamation had in view, has failed: General Dumourier's army would not agree to re-eſtabliſh the Conſtitutitonal Government. The Prince of Cobourg has, in conſequence, wrtten a ſecond declaration, which we have juſt now recived by expreſs, conceived in the following terms,

2d, Declaration.

The Marechal Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, General Commander in Chief of the armies of his Majeſty the *Emperour and of the Empire To the French.*

The declaration, which I gave from my Head Quarters at Mons, on the 5th of April 1793, is a publck teſtimoney of my *perſonal ſentiments* to reſtore as ſoon as poſſible the peace and tranquility of Europe. I therein maniſeſted, ip a free and open maner, my *particular wiſh*, that the French Nation might have a Government, ſolid and durable baſis of juſtice and of humanity; which ſhould give peace to Europe, and happineſs to France. Now that the affects of that declaration are ſo oppoſite to thoſe which it ought to have produced, and that they prove how much the ſentiments it expreſſed, have been miſunderſtood; it only remains wirh me to reverſe it in its full extent, and formally to declare, "*That the ſtate of war which ſubſiſted between the Court of Vienna, the allied powers, and France, is henceforward unfortunately renewed.*"—I now find myſelf forced by the empire of circumſtances (which men deeply immerſed in crimes, are obſtinately reſolved to direct towards the overthrow and miſſortune of their country,) to annul completely my declaration aforeſaid; and that it may be known that the fatal ſtate of war is renewed, I have given the neceſſary orders for recommencing it, in concert wieh the allied powers with all the energy, and vigour, of which victorions armies are ſuſceptible. The rupture of the armiſtice is the firſt hoſtile ſtep, which the unfortunnate combinrtion of events has forced me to make. There remains, therefore, of my ſtrſt declaration only the inviolable engagement, which I here renew with pleaſure that the moſt ſevere diſcipline ſhall be obſerved and maintained by my troops in the French territories; and that every tranſgreſſion ſhall be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour.

The freedom and loyalty which have ever guided my actions, oblige me to make the new addreſs to the French Nation, as publick as poſſible; that no doubt may be left concerning the events which may reſult from it.

Given at my Head Quarters at Mons the 9th of April 1793.

(ſigned)—The Prince of COBOURG

CORRESPONDENTS.

All Nationalties are beneath the attention of a liberal Writer, and conformable to that ſentiment we muſt deny to the *new imported Iriſhman*, an Inſertion of *his Paralell* between Cain and a Scot, we have no additional reſpect for the Lines tho' fabricated in the Reign of James the firſt—Age cannot beſtow merit on a Production originally ſplenetic, and we hope all National Reflections will ſleep as quiet as the Royal Scot, and that great Manufacturer of them Dr. Johnſon.

A Reſpect for the juridical tribunal before which the legal warfare on Mr. Hall's Will, is depending ſuggeſts the Impropriety of inſerting *Anti Prop*, every Count of Juſtice poſſeſſes the authority of controuling its interlocutory Orders, and we will not obſerve on the expediency of exerciſing one of the moſt important of its functions.

MADRAS.

FRIDAY, 11th. October.

On Wedneſday Morning, Lord Cornwallis accompanied by Colonel Roſs Capt. Doveton and Mr. Cherry, paid his laſt Viſit to the Princes, previous to his departure, his Lordſhip preſented to each of them an elegant Khelate and regretted, that the Palankins which had been ordered for them in Bengal, had not arrived, as he was very deſirous to have preſented them perſonally, but hoped, that the Princes would accept them, when offered, and conſider them, as a preſent from him. The Princes and the Vakeel thanked his Lordſhip very much, and acknowledged the very polite and affectionate Attention which they had uniformly experienced from him; and from every other Perſon with whom any Intercourſe had taken Place—the Vakeel repeated a Perſian Verſe,—figuratively deſcribing the kindneſs of his Lordſhip and the Regret of Seperation, his Lordſhip with the Vakeel and mutual Interpreters afterwards withdrew for ſome time and took leave.

Yeſterday Morning at 7 o'Clock the Marquis Cornwallis accompanied by Col. Roſs, and Captain Apſley, embarked on Board the Swallow Packet for Europe, his Lordſhip was attended on the Beach by the young Princes and their Vakeel the Nabobs eldeſt Son with his family—alſo by Sir Charles Oakeley, and a very numerous Party of Gentlemen, anxious to evince their laſt token of Reſpect perſonally to him in India. A Salute was fired from the Fort on his getting on Board, and ſoon afterwards a Salute was fired from the Minerva.

The Minerva and Bien Aime got under Weigh preſently, as did the Swallow, and followed under their Protection—It is ſuppoſed that the Convoy will be extended ſo far as the Line. the Dutch have Cruizers of conſiderable Force in the Latitudes of Ceylon and of the Cape—and very little Riſk is to be apprehended Weſtward, Colonel Roſs, and Capt. Apſley accompany Lord Cornwallis in the Swallow.

The Succeſs Galley ſailed yeſterday for Bengal having on board Major Agnew, Capt. Robinſon and Mr. Cherry, the latter Gentleman is intruſted with the formal Reſignation of the Government of Eaſt-India by the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir John Shore is now therefore Governor General of India.

Dr. Anderſon's great Ram, we are informed, is indulged with a Paſſage, on the Swallow he is intended for Sir John Sinclair, and no doubt, will be in great requeſt and fame, his attributes, properties and qualifications are various and extraordinary, they have been aſcertained by great Reſearch and are deſcribed with moſt technical Accuracy. In ſeveral parts of Lincoln and Warrickſhire Rams, have been hired out at the enormous Prices of 200, and 300 Guineas for two months only, bnt the Indian Ram will be a Plenipo!! compared with them. Mr. Devis's ſkilful hand has been obtained, and with it's accuſtomed ſuceeſs has preſerved an excellent Likeneſs of this many horned Beaſt of Revelations.!!!

THE ARTS.

The moſt popular Production is the intereſting Picture by Mr. Devis, of the Seringapatam Tranſaction the ſcene becomes daily of more Buſtle; Obſervations on it are yet premature, we ſhall for the preſent poſtpone them, with remarking one Circumſtance, that will diſtinguiſh this Performance from any former one of a ſimilar deſcription (namely) that all the known Portraits will be painted from Life—General Wolfe's death, Lord Chathams Illneſs in the Houſe of Lords, and Copley's recent Picture are wanting intheſe Eſſentials.

Mr. Devis's Pictures of Hindoo Manufactories poſſeſs great Merit they are highly painted, the Countenances of the Girls, are truly innocent and beautiful.

THEATRICALS.

The new Theatre is in much forwardneſs, it will be rather too ſmall and many will be unwillingly excluded; for the Performers are better than of great Promiſe, they will in a ſhort month repeat the Critic, and ſans doubt, in their uſual good Stile of Acting.

The following Promotions have recently taken place on Board his Majeſty Ships Minerva, and Bien Aime' Lieut. Robertſon, Second Lieutenant to be firſt Lieutenant, of the Minerva, Lieut. Ricketts third Lieut. to be Second Lieut. Lieut. Boover, fourth Lieut. to be third Lieut. —Lieut. King to be a Maſter and Commander in his Majeſty's Navy—and appointed to the Command of the Bien Aime', Lieut. Cole, to be firſt Lieut. and Mr. Philip Wodehouſe a Midſhipman to be a Lieut. of his Majeſty's Navy, and appointed ſecond Lieut. of the Bien Aime'.

DOUMOURIER makes the third military Character, which has debaſed itſelf, by a dereliction from thoſe Principles of good faith and honor, which ſuperſede every ſubject of political diſcuſſion, and Mankind with univerſal conſent invariably abhor a Traitor, however gratifying the Treachery may be to the Minds of Party or Society—the queſtion can only be conſidered in the abſtract, and by that Teſt it has, and ever will be condemned, it has a tendency to relax, and to violate the firſt duty of a good Citizen, and an honeſt Man, if meaſures adverſe to perſonal Opinion, and feelings, are ordered by the exiſting Government to be executed, the ſubordinate Individual poſſeſſes a Right only of honorable Reſignation, of the Power, which the State had confided to his care, and to his honor; correct obedience is the ſentiment that governs the ſervant of every State when compatible with perſonal honor and character, and public execration, grounded on the broad baſis of good faith, will, as it ever has done, attach to the man who not ſatisfied with being a fugitive from his duty, ſeeks to dobauch the army from its pledge of fidelity ſolemnly atteſted—a ſuperſtitious, perhaps even a thinking, mind, without the intervention of ſuch Prejudice, would mark the fatality of every tranſaction originated by Characters of ſuch deſcription; and that the failure of the Plot has even happened, the vigor of mind which is wanting in the abſence of good faith probably generates the events, which leave the impreſſion of the treacherous Contriver on the public mind, Si perfidium dixeris omnia dixeris.

The Juries in England, appear to have ſeconded the efforts of the Legiſlature, and the Miniſtry to cruſh the ſeditions Doctrines ſo induſtriouſly promulgated by Paine, the general ſecurity of the Country, and the Peace of Society ſeem to have demanded an abſence of diſcrimination, between poſitive and voluntary ſeitious Agency, and a caſual Miſeaſance—a Bookſeller of Lieceſter who had expoſed Paine's Book to ſale in his window, prior to the Deciſion on its libellous Contents, was caught napping by an active Magiſtrate whoſe loyal and peaceable Mind—noticed the offence with becoming Indignation—the fact of ſelling this political Pandora's Box was proved inconteſtably—and the Bookſeller who poſſibly could not diſtinguiſh between its Doctrines, and thoſe of Thomas a Kempis, had the old Maxim of *Caveat Emptor* reverſed on him, and he is to conſole himſelf with chaunting the ſtrains of Liberty in Lieceſter Goal for a year and half excluſive of ſome other Marks of judicial notice.

It ſhould ſeem by the following curious notice that the *Rights* of Women, are boldly aſſerted and acknowledged in Ireland.

Whereas my huſband Dermot Fangell, hath without juſt Cauſe provocation or Permiſſion elapſed from me, and *greatly to my Profit*: theſe are therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from harboring or truſting the aforeſaid Dermot Fangel on my account, as I am fully determined not to pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

ROBECCA FANGEL.

Gort 5th March, 1793.

On Monday laſt, the Bachelors gave a moſt elegant Ball and Supper to this Settlement, in honor of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, at the Pnblic Rooms and Gardens.

The arrangements were contrived and executed with great taſte and ſkill, and the Fete was conducted with much liberality and gentlemanly Sollicitude by the Arbiters.—The Gardens were enlightened abundantly, and the approaches to the Rooms through the blazing Avenues excited a quickening ſenſation which the other parts of the ſcene were calculated to encreaſe—the Pillars of the upper and lower Verandahs were neatly entwined with correſponding wreaths of Foliage, on which the eye was relieved from the numerous luſtres which met it in every other view.—Unfortunately the principal Room was two ſmall for the ſkill of the Artiſt but he ſucceeded with the *Multum in Parvo* moſt happily.

Fronting the enterance of the Ball Room—three Figures, well executed repreſenting INDIA viewing with melancholy countenance the departure of FAME gliding over the Ocean with a *Bandeau* on which was written "CORNWALLIS: BRITANNIA with ſerene and dignified aſpect waiting to receive her.

In four Compartments of the Room FORTITUDE, JUSTICE, PRUDENCE and TEMPERANCE were perſonified by elegant female Portraits holding characteriſtic Symbols; and latin inſcriptions beneath deſcribed their attributes.

Parcere Subjectis et debellaze Superbos.
Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti Virum.
Tam Mercurio, quam Marte Reipublicæ conſalere.
Equam in Rebus Arduis, ſervare Mentem.

The company was numerous and compriſed nearly all the female beauty and accompliſhments of the Settlement—the male part included Lord Cornwallis, Sir Charles Oakeley, the Rajah of Tanjore, the two princely Hoſtages, &c. &c. &c. Minuets commenced between nine and ten o'clock and were continued till ſupper was announced—a ſucceſſion of Minuets generally produces a very narcotic effect on the ſpectators and we obſerved it's cuſtomary influence prevailed even on this occaſion. It is an amuſement more calculated to gratify the unyielding tapeſtry of Spaniſh grandeur than the pleaſant hilarity of ſocial jocund dance, however it would be injuſtice to overlook the charity of two or three male performers who kindly declined from the correct and meaſured ſtep which the minuet deſcribes and perſonified the figures delineated by the humorous pencil of Bunbnry

The ſupper and wines were in abundance and of excellent quality, the ſpot was well ſelected and the continued tented appearance of it contributed to compell the attention to the boards of Plenty—Lord Cornwallis with the Princes and Suite ſupped at a ſeperate table.

Fire works and Rockets of different forms were ingeniouſly conſtructed and ſkilfully diſcharged, they arreſted the obſervation of the company for a conſiderable time on the return from the ſupper to the Ball Room, if there was a fault, it was their being placed too near the houſe, they ſeemed to occaſion an annoying ſenſation to many female ſpectators.

Country dances commenced with much ſpirit about twelve o,clock, and the gentlemen who were not ſo fortunate as to join in them, had ample though not proportionate reſource at the feſtive board, where the *liquid Ruby* was plentifully diſtributed.—Satisfaction and pleaſure appeared in every face the company evinced it by their late ſeperation.

The great character to whom this Fete was intended as a ſentiment of reſpect and affection will leave India, we donbt not, mueh gratified by ſuch unvaried and repeated ſuffrages of public good opinion and which will never be conferred by Britons but on merit ſo well atteſted—and without the reproach of adopting the language of unfounded adulation, we eſtimate him the firſt character of the preſent century, as combining the ſolid and uſeful qualities of a ſtateſman and executive governor the ſplendid and popular talents of an officer and a ſoldier, perſonal diſintereſtedneſs; though warm, yet diſcriminating in objects of private friendſhip, ever acceſſible to applications even unimportant, and to the moſt diffident who ſolicited his patronage or interference, he concealed the ſuperiority of ſtation by a ſuavity of manner the moſt conciliating and encouraging: If a requeſt was not granted, the unſucceſsful petitioner was conſoled by the kindneſs of frank and feeling negative, that ſoftened the diſapointment:—a promiſe was ever inexorably fulfilled.

REVIEW.

ON Monday morning the Marquis Cornwallis went to the Grand Mount, to review the 1ſt battalion of the Coaſt Artillery, commanded by Colonel Giels. His Lordſhip was attended by the General Staff, and his own family; Colonel Brathwaite and his ſtaff were preſent, and a great number of officers and ſpectators. His Lordſhip, diſpenſing with the troops paſſing in review before him, the battalion went through their gun exerciſe. Every part of it was performed in that ſtyle of perfection; which is the reſult of the ableſt attention on the part of the commandant and the officers; and of a ſpirit of diſtinction, a high eſprit de corps, in the men, acquired and maintained in long actual and active ſervice.

Lord Cornwallis was pleaſed to expreſs his approbation and ſatisfaction with the whole performance; after which, he went to Colonel Giels's, where all the company were invited by the Colonel, and entertained at breakfaſt.

PRIZE.

By authentic accounts from Jaffnapatam, received at Nagore the 4th inſtant, we learn that two Dutch cruizers, near Batticaloo, in the Iſland of Ceylon, have taken a French ſnow, La Fidelle, Captain Des Planres, from Mauritius, for Pondicherry, loaded with four guns, 36-pounders—1 ditto, 24 ditto—3 ditto, 18-ditto—80,000 lb. of powder—13,000 large ſhot, with implements for a ſiege, alſo wine, brandy, &c.

Mr. Van de Graff, the governor of Colombo, is to proceed as director-general to Batavia, in March next, when Mr. V. Angblbeck, now governor of Cochin, is to ſucceed him, at Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

ON Tueſday laſt arrived in the Roads, the ſhip Mary, Captain Stephenſon, from Calcutta,—all well.

On Thurſday evening, came in and anchored, the ſhip Friends Adventure, Captain Gray, from Tanpooly, on the Coaſt of Sumatra. On the 8th ultimo, nearly 2° to the weſtward of Acheen, ſhe fell in with two ſhips, (ſuppoſed privateers) but under favor of a ſquall happily cleared them;—nothing was ſeen on the morrow except a brig, apparently French.

On Tueſday laſt, weighed and ſailed, the brig Miniſh, Captain Shean, for Coringa.

On Wedneſday, the E. C. ſhips Fort William, Captain Simpſon,—Hillſborough, Captain Brown, and Marquis of Lanſdowne, Captain Boulderſon, proceeded on their paſſage for Bengal.

Same day, the ſhip Maria, Captain Gardin, took her departure for Calcutta; alſo, the Neptune, Captain Falconer, for the ſame place.

On Saturday laſt, the ſnow Orphan, Captain Tait, arrived and anchored in the Roads; She left Calcutta the 16th ultimo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *Fort St. George, Oct. 1ſt, 1793.*

THE Honourable the Preſident in Council, is pleaſed to publiſh to the Army the following Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, tranſmitted to the Marquis Cornwallis by the Right Honourable the Speaker.

Mercurii, 19th Die Decembris, 1792.

RESOLVED, Nemine Contradicente,

That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Moſt Noble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. for his able, gallant, and meritorious Conduct, during the late War in India; by which an honourable and advantageous Peace hath been obtained.

RESOLVED, Nemine Contradicente,

That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to Major General Sir William Medows, K. B. to Major General Abercromby, and the ſeveral Officers of the Army, both European and Native, under the Command of the Marquis Cornwallis, for their Conduct, and meritorious Services, during the late War in India.

RESOLVED, Nemine Contradicente,

That this Houſe doth highly approve and acknowledge the Services of the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, in the Army, ſerving under the Command of the Marquis Cornwallis, during the late War in India; and that the ſame be ſignified to them, by the Commanders of the ſeveral Corps, who are deſired to thank them for their gallant Behaviour.

Oct. 2d, 1793.

Capt. Carey Lelande, appointed to the Command of the 12th Battalion Native Infantry, vice M'Kinnon, deceaſed.

Capt. Bartholomew Vigors, permitted to reſign the Command of the 16th Battalion of Native Infantry, on Account of extreme ill Health.

Capt. Thomas Coke, appointed to the Command of the Battalion, vacated by the Reſignation of Capt. Vigors.

Mr. Pollard, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, appointed to do Duty with the 32d Battalion Native Infantry.

Meſſrs. Haliburton and *Steddy*, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons, to return to the Stations they held, previous to the Siege of Pondicherry.

Oct. 5th.

Mr. Addiſon, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, to proceed with the Recruits of the 3d Battalion of European Infantry to Pondicherry.

POETRY.

In reading the Peppered Ode in the *Hurcarah* on Wedneſday night which was promiſed for Tueſday-Morning's Breakfaſt.

The Steaks are vile, I'll tell thee how the fault,
There's too much Pepper and too little *Salt*;
What Mortal ever ſaw ſo ſtrange a ſight?
A Breakfaſt of Beef Steaks on Wedneſday Night!!!

————Non hic te carmine ficto,
Atque per ambages, et longa exorſa tenebo.

VERG. GEORG.

When Xerxes bound Old Neptune in a Chain,
And ſwore he'd hurl Mount Athos in the Main,
Who did not laugh to ſee the Fool ſo vain?

When Cretan Icarus attempts to ſoar,
And dares the upper Regions to explore.
His folly, and his fate, we both deplore.

And can we pity leſs his vain pretence,
Who ſtriving to leap over Wiſdom's Fence,
Loſt ſight of Reaſon, and of Common Senſe,

And fell inglorious?——Shall no kind Pen,
No helping hand then, raiſe him up again?
O Co-Optator, kindeſt beſt of Men,

Come hither with all haſte, and do not ſtop,
Lend him thy aid, *aſk B——e for a Prop*,
And, once more, raiſe, the fallen Hero up.

CENSOR.

RETURN in triumph to thy Native Shore,
Great Chief—ye Gales propitious waft him o'er!
Minerva ſhall conduct thee, by whoſe aid,
Thy Laurels were acquir'd, the Conqueſts made.
—To thee, the firſt Reward we all allow.
The Palm of Glory ſhall adorn thy Brow.—
—Of Fame and Honor thou cans't gain no more.
—Return in triumph to thy Native Shore.—

BIRTH.

On Saturday laſt, the *Lady* of Lieut. Boſe, of a Son.

DEATHS.

19th September Miſs Wynox at Calcutta the day after her arrival, ſhe was a Paſſenger on the Princes Amelia.

Lately in the Barahmahal Lieut. J. W. Pyetmih of the Engineers.

Bengal Extracts.

We have juſt now been informed, that Government have iſſued orders for three of the Indiamen here to prepare themſelves as ſpeedily as poſſible, to proceed to Europe. To avoid any appearance of partiallty; the Captains were directed to ſettle amongſt themſelves which would go, and it was in conſequence decided by lot, which fell upon the Francis, Capt, Burrows, the Princeſs Amelia, Capt. Milet, and the Berrington, Capt. Legh. Theſe veſſels have been ordered to be as expeditious as poſſible in preparing for ſea and will proceed for Europe in company.

Late accounts from Germany, have ſpread a rumour of the death of the Grand Signior Selim at Conſtantinople, and the very hoſtile diſpoſition of his ſucceſſor to the Imperial Court.

The Ruſſian Squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Ribas, has ſailed for the Black Sea. It conſiſts of thirteen very large Men of War, beſides a great number of ſmaller ſhips, frigates, &c.

We learn, that a melancholy and affecting inſtance of the ſenſibility of the Engliſh was exhibited in London, at the time of mourning for the unfortunate Louis. Numbers of the French Emigrants, faithful in their attachment to that Monarch, had arrived in England, with ſcarcely ſufficient money to ſupport themſelves, much leſs to purchaſe mourning for their beloved Monarch. This matter having ſuggeſted itſelf to ſeveral of the principal tradeſmen of London, it was reſolved to enable ſuch as would [illegible] of it to ſhew ſome ſigns of the reſpect [illegible] their King, by given every Frenchman who required it, ſcarfs of black crape for their arms and hats, by which means the feelings of many unfortunate men were highly gratified.

PRINTED BY JOSEPH MARTIN, EXCHANGE, FORT ST. GEORGE:
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